

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent :     S. MACHIMURA, Kingo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

AFFIDAVIT

I, MACHIMURA, Kingo make oath and say as follows:

1. It was in 1933 when I was serving as Secretary to Mr. YUASA, Kurahei, Minister of the Imperial Household that, I, MACHIMURA, Kingo, was first acquainted with Marquis KIDO. At that time, Marquis KIDO was President of the Board of Peerage. Later, when Marquis KIDO was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, I served under him as Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Minister and later as chief of the Personal Affairs Section of the Minister's Secretariate. When I assumed the post of Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet and that of Chief of Metropolitan Police under the SUZUKI Cabinet, Marquis KIDO was serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, so that I frequently called on him to report on the home situation.
2. Thus, my official duty gave me frequent opportunities from 1939, through 1945 to converse with Marquis KIDO, I carefully listened to his opinions when he expressed them to me. I became well acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideological trend and political views.

3. Marquis KIDO has always impressed me as being a peaceful and moderate man. As an example of this I would like to refer to a dramatic change which came over the Ministry of Home Affairs following his assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs.

4. Home Minister Marquis KIDO's predecessor was Admiral SUYETSUGU, Nobumasa. On his assumption of the post of Home Minister in December, 1937, Admiral SUYETSUGU strongly prejudiced the officials of the Home Ministry against himself by carrying out a reshuffle of higher Home Office officials against their desires. The Admiral took this unpopular action in attempts to iron out the relations between the Home Ministry and the Army, which had been anything but smooth due to a stiff attitude, maintained by Home Ministry officials against the Army's political advance. To make matters worse, a high percentage of visitors to the Admiral whom I saw consisted of radical Army officers and rightists, which greatly stimulated the Home Office officials who looked askance at the Army's political interference. I was Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry then and saw many of these people hanging around the office of the Home Ministry. This was the reason why Admiral SUYETSUGU forfeited his confidence of the Home Office officials.

5. In January, 1939 when Marquis KIDO assumed the post of Minister of Home Affairs under the HIRANUMA Cabinet, he appointed KAYABA as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Bureau and ANDO as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, who were efficient and industrious and popular among Home Office officials in efforts to dispel the ominous atmosphere which had been brewed in the Home Office under his predecessor.

The assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by the Marquis, assisted by the above officials, had magical effects in brightening up the atmosphere of the Home Ministry. Needless to say that the entourage of Admiral SUKETSUGU, consisting of radical rightist reformists and militarist who frequented the Home Ministry during the Admiral's tenure of office as Home Minister did not make their appearance in the Home Ministry after Marquis KIDO was appointed Home Minister. We were strongly impressed at that time with a transformation which came over the atmosphere of the Home Ministry as a happy sequel to the assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by Marquis KIDO.

6. The Cinema Law, which was promulgated in 1939 under the HIRANUMA Cabinet, was not the result of any militaristic efforts. Holding the post of a sectional chief of the police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, I took part in the enactment of the said law. The object of the enactment of the Cinema Law was dual: one was to better the quality of motion pictures for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of national culture, and the other, to secure sound development for the cinema industry.

Prior to the enactment of the Cinema Law, the cost of production per film was very low on an average; while the number of films, produced was extremely large. The inevitable result was that all the cinemas were very low in quality and the cinema industry was dominated by the so-called showmen, who vied with one another in setting up and managing cinema productions, thereby leading to many evils. The Cinema Law was enacted to rectify and improve the situation.

A committee was set up in the Home Ministry under the Okada Cabinet in 1934 to undertake spadework in the necessary legislation for the purpose.

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The Cinema Law was finally drafted under the HIRANUMA Cabinet, thanks to cooperation between the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry and the Bureau of Social Education in the Education Ministry. It was submitted to the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. It was not makeshift legislation nor enacted as any expedient, military or otherwise. It was the result of five years of effort.

In drafting the Cinema Law, no opinions of Home Minister KIDO and Education Minister ARAKI were embodied as it was entirely done by officials of the two Ministries in the conduct of their routine business. Nor did the Home Ministry and Education Ministry consult with the War Ministry and Navy Ministry in drafting the Cinema Law. Nor was any request made by the fighting services in drafting the Cinema Law. All this was due to the fact that the object and substance of the Cinema Law were to improve the standards of the industry and having nothing to do with the fighting services.

After Marquis KIDO left the Home Ministry it is true that some cinemas were produced under the direction or guidance of the Press Section of the War Ministry or the Publicity Bureau of the Navy Ministry, by granting subsidies or supplying materials to producers on the part of the fighting services. But they represented separate questions in realities, having no connection whatever with the object of the enactment of the Cinema Law.

7. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet I had many conversations with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. As such he served the Emperor close to the Throne. I know that in pursuance of Imperial wishes and fully aware as he was that Japan's resources were too limited to wage a successful war with America and Britain, the Marquis did every thing



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in his power, not only to prevent the Army from establishing political domination but also checking a spread of hostilities. With all his efforts everything went against him and the situation grew from bad to worse. I know this from his actions and from what he told me.

8. Marquis KIDO's activities in restoring peace and terminating the war were especially spectacular. I was in a position to know this as I was Chief of the Metropolitan Police at that time. In the midst of an atmosphere which prevailed among young Army officers and the rightist groups, surcharged with jingoism, calling for fighting to the bitter end, Marquis KIDO invoked Imperial intervention in conjunction with Prime Minister SUZUKI and restrained the Army so as to accept the Potsdam Declaration thereby terminating the hostilities and restoring peace. This was clearly discerned by me and others who called on Marquis KIDO from time to time to submit reports on the growing tense situation.

9. From reports received by me in my official capacity I know Marquis KIDO was looked upon as the progenitor of peace moves by jingoists who abortively attempted to assassinate him twice. Being responsible as I was for the maintenance of peace and order in Tokyo as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I felt called upon by my official duty to take every precautionary measure for the protection of Marquis KIDO. Since August 9, 1945 therefore, I detailed additional police guards to the official and private residences of the Marquis increasing the number from 20 to 25.

10. There was the Sonjo Doshikai, an intransigent patriotic league in the jingoists who advocated a suicidal policy of engaging the invading Americans in a decisive battle in the Japanese homeland, dead opposed to Japan's surrender. SURIDATE, Ippo, SURIDATE, Fujio, MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, and more than

ten other members of the intransigent body regarded Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as the prime mover of peace moves and on August 1st, 1945 posted handbills at several places near the major stations of the electric railway in Tokyo, containing inflammatory inscriptions such as "Down with the Japanese Badoglio!," and "Put KIDO to death!"<sup>第</sup> SUYAMA, MIYAZAKI and five other members of the same group early on the morning of August 15, 1945 stormed Marquis KIDO's private residence with intent to assassinate him, being armed with hand-grenades, revolvers and Japanese swords. They came into clash with the policemen who were guarding the residence. They injured Policemen ASAO with a Japanese sword, but they failed in their attempted assassination of Marquis KIDO.

11. Again early in the next morning, that is, August 16, 1945 a gang of four ruffians attacked the residence of Dr. WADA, Koroku at Shinsaka Machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo where Marquis KIDO used to stay at times. Fortunately however, Marquis KIDO was away from the residence on that day, so that the attempted assassination failed and the Marquis escaped safely.

12. Twelve of the group fled and made a tea-house on top of Atago Hill their base of operations. The police threw a cordon round the hill at 4:30 A.M., August 18, 1945 in efforts to round them up. For fear, however, that the police might have to pay heavy sacrifices as those terrorists were possessed of ample hand-grenades, it was decided to lay siege to the hill. During the siege, the terrorists were advised to surrender voluntarily on several occasions, but they would not follow the advice. At 5:30 A.M., August 22nd, therefore their arrests were attempted to be forcibly carried out in the midst of a storm by shooting an intimidating fire. After offering some resistance, however, they all committed suicide by throwing hand-grenade at their feet. Two of the

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twelve terrorists ran the siege when it was laid on August 18th attempted to flee; but they were immediately put under anest. One of the remaining ten was knocked down unconscious by the blast of explosion of a hand-grenade which he flung at his feet in attempt to commit suicide together with his comrades. When he regained consciousness, he attempted to flee, but was immediately apprehended.

13. In addition to those three terrorists, who were arrested, SURIDATE, Ippo, SUYAMA, Hidekichi and MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, leading member of the terrorist group who did not take part in the Atago Hill Incident were also apprehended. As the result of their examination, it transpired that this band of would be assassins were acquainted with Majors HATANAKA, TAJIMA and SHIROKI, owing to the fact that their leader SURIDATE, Ippo was a non-regular member (shokutaku) of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry and further that they frequently visited the Military affairs Section and obtained information on the movements of court officials and Senior Statesman, close to the Throne.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.A.F.E

DEPONENT /S/ MACHIMURA, Kingo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

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OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth  
withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MACHIMURA, Kingo (seal)



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Exh. #

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク  
述致シマス

宣誓供述書

供述者 町 村 金 五

荒 木 貞 夫 其 他

對

亞米利加合衆國其他

極東國際軍事裁判所

私、町村金五ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

一、私、町村金五ガ木戸候ヲ職ルニ至レルハ、昭和八年私ガ湯淺宮内大臣ノ秘書官タリシトキ、當時木戸候ハ宗秩寮總裁ノ職ニ在ラレタルトキナリ。其ノ後木戸候ガ内務大臣ニ就任セラレシトキハ私ハ警保局警務課長、大臣官房人事課長トシテ事ヲ、其ノ後私ガ東條内閣ノ警保局長、鈴木内閣ノ警視總監タリシトキハ木戸候ハ内大臣ノ職ニ在ラレタル爲屢々訪問シ國內諸般ノ情勢ニ關シテ報告シタリ

二、斯クノ如ク私ハ一九三九年ヨリ一九四五年ニ至ル間木戸候ニ職務上面接スル機會ヲ得タル關係上、折ニ觸レテ候爵ノ意見ヲ拜聽セルヲ以テ、候爵<sub>2</sub>ノ思想的動向、政治的所見ノ概況ヲ察知シ得タモノト思料シ居ルモノナリ。

三、木戸候ハ常ニ穩健ナ平和的ナ人トナリタル印象ヲ與ヘラレタリ、ソノ一例トシテ木戸候ノ内務大臣就任ノ前後ニ於ケル内務省ノ空氣ノ變化ニ就テ一言スベシ。

四、木戸候ノ前任者ハ海軍大將末次信正氏ナリシガ、末次氏ハ一九三七年七月内相就任ト共ニ、從來内務省ハ軍部ノ政治的進出ヲ不可トスル意向強硬ニシテ自然軍部ト内務省ノ關係ハ圓滑チ缺キ居リタルヲ調整セムト企圖セラレタルモノノ如ク、先ヅ省内ノ輿望ニ反シタル主腦部ノ人事更迭ヲ行ヒ

イ多き者省内に感ず誘發シ、更ニ内相ノ身邊ニ出入スル者ハ急進的ナ少壯  
軍人、或ハ右翼分子ガ多ク、コレ亦軍部ノ内政干涉ヲ喜バマ省內ノ  
中堅官僚ヲ著シク刺戟シタリ、當時私ハ警保局警務課長デアリシガ故多ク  
ノ人々ガ内務省內ニウロツクヲ目撃シタリ。

斯クシテ末次氏ノ内相在職中ハ省內ニ内相不信ノ空氣ハ常ニ鬱然トシテ瀰  
漶シタリ。

五、一九三九年（昭和十四年）一月木戸候ハ平沼内閣ノ内務大臣トシテ就任  
セララルヤコノ省內ノ不穩ナル空氣チ一新スベク決意セラレ、豫テ省內ニ  
テ有力ニシテ精勵且人望高キ萱場氏ヲ警視總監ニ、安藤氏ヲ警保局長ニ起  
用シ人事ノ刷新ヲ斷行セラレタリ。

之ニヨツテ省內ノ空氣モタチドロニ明朗トナルニ至レリ。又從來末次内  
相ヲ取巻キタル急進的分子及軍部關係者ノ省內ヘノ出入モ止リ、コレ亦省  
內ノ空氣チ一新スルニ著シキ效果ノアリタルコトハ看過シ得サルトコロナ  
リ。

六、一九三九年（昭和十四年）平沼内閣ノ時ニ公布セラレタル映畫法ノ制定  
趣旨ハ決シテ軍國主義的ナモノニハ非サリキ、余ハ當時警保局課長トシテ  
其ノ法制定ニ關係シタルカ、制定ノ目的ハ二ツアリテ第一ハ國民文化ノ進

展ニ資スル爲、映畫ノ質ヲ向上セシムルコト、第二ハ映畫事業ノ健全ナル  
發達ヲ圖ルコトニアリタリ。

此ノ法律制定以前ノ狀態ハ一本ノ映畫ニ投ズル製作費ハ極メテ過少ニシテ  
而カモ製作映畫數ハ極メテ多數ナリ。其ノ結果各個ノ映畫ハ其ノ質甚ダ低  
劣貧弱ナルヲ免レズ。又映畫事業ハ所謂興行師ニヨリ經營セラルル小規模  
ノモノ濫立シ、之ニ伴フ弊害尠カラズ。映畫法ハ此ノ狀態ヲ改善スル必要  
ヲ感ジテ制定セラレタルモノナリ。

一九三四年（昭和九年）ノ岡田内閣ノ時ニ内務省ニ委員會ヲ設置シテ立法  
準備ヲ始メ、平沼内閣ノ時ニ内務省警保局、文部省社會教育局が協力シテ  
法案ヲ起草シ一九三九年ノ通常議會ニ提出シタリ。之ハ一時的の間ニ合セノ  
法律デモナケレバ軍國主義化ノ爲ニ作ラレタモノニモアラズ。ソレハ五ヶ  
年間研究ノ結果トシテノ法律ナリ。

右映畫法起草ニ際シテハ木戸内相、荒木文相ノ意見ハ全然加味セラレズ、  
兩省ノ事務當局ガ立案シタモノナリ。

映畫法起草ニ當リテ内務省及文部省、陸海軍省ハ全然相談セシコトナク、  
又軍部ヨリモ何等ノ注文モ出デタルコトアカリキ。

之ハ法案ノ目的及内容が軍ニ關係ナク且ツ技術的ナル爲ナリシナリ。



本木戸候カ内務省チ去リテ後軍部ハ映畫製作者ニ或ハ補助金チ交付シ、或ハ  
資材チ供給シテ軍事普及部又ハ報道部指揮ノ映畫チ製作セシメタルコト妙  
カラサルモ、之ハ各個別的ノ現實ナル問題ニシテ映畫法制定ノ趣旨トハ何  
等ノ關係モナカリシモノナリ。

七、東條内閣ノ警保局長タリシ私ハ内大臣タル本木戸候ト屢々談合スル機會ア  
リタリ。即チ候爵ハ常ニ陛下ノ側近ニ在リテ陛下ノ思召チ體セラレ、且我  
ガ國力ガ米英戰爭遂行ニ不十分ナルチ熟知セラレシガ爲、軍部ノ政治支配、  
戰爭擴大チ抑制スルニ腐心セラレタルニ不約、事ハ志ト違ヒ事態ハ漸次惡  
化ノ傾向チ迫リタルハ時折ノ口吻ヨリ感知スルチ得タル次第ナリ。

八、私ハ當時警視總監タリシ故之ノ間ノ消息チ知悉セルモノナルカ終戦ノ際  
ニ於ケル候ノ活動ハ殊ニ眼醒マシク、軍中堅層ノ一部及之ニ呼應スル一部  
右翼團體ノ徹底抗戦ノ空氣ノ中ニ在リテ鈴木首相ト相提携シテ遂ニ御聖斷  
チ仰ギテ軍部チ抑ヘテ「ボツダム」宣言チ受諾シ終戦チ招來スルニ至リシ  
コトハ當時ノ逼迫セル情勢ノ報告ノ爲ニ訪問セル私等ニモ明確ニ看取シ得  
タルトコロナリ。

九、私ガ職務上得タル報告ニヨリ私ハ一部閣内ノ主戦派ガ和平工作ノ主謀者  
ハ本木戸内大臣ナリシト、二回ニ亘リ同候ノ暗殺チ企テタルモ、其ノ目的チ  
達セサリシコト知レリ。當時私ハ警視總監トシテ本木戸候ノ身邊ノ警戒チ嚴

ニスルノ要アルヲ認メ、一九四五年八月九日以來自邸、私邸ニ警戒員ヲ二十名カラ二十五名ニ増派シタリ。

十、終戦ニ反對シ本土ニ米軍ヲ迎ヘテ自殺的決戦ヲ試ミントスル主戦派ノ中ニ尊攘同志會ナルモノアリ。此ノ團體ニ屬スル摺建一甫、摺建富士夫、宮崎清吉等十數名ハ和平工作ノ主動者ハ木戸内大臣ナリトシ、一九四五年八月十三日東京都内省線驛附近數ヶ所ニ「バドリオヲ斃セ」或ハ「木戸ヲ誅セヨ」ト記シタル不穩文書ヲ貼付ケ、須山、宮崎等七名ハ木戸内大臣ヲ暗殺スル目的ヲ以テ手榴彈、拳銃、日本刀ヲ携ヘテ、一九四五年八月十五日早曉、赤坂區新坂町所在木戸候私邸ヲ襲撃シ同邸ヲ警戒中ナリシ巡查ト爭鬭シ、麻生巡查ニ日本刀ヲ以テ斬付ケタルモ、暗殺ノ目的ヲ達セサリシモノナリ。

十一、更ニ翌一九四五年八月十六日早曉再ビ四人組ノ暴漢カ木戸候ノ假宅タル赤坂區新坂町所在和田小六博士邸ヲ襲撃シタルカ、其時木戸内大臣不在ナリシ爲暗殺ノ目的ヲ果サズ逃走シタルモノナリ。

十二、右ノ一派十二名ハ逃亡シ芝區愛宕山々頂ノ茶屋ニ立籠リ居ルコトヲ探知シ、一九四五年八月十八日午前四時半山頂ヲ包圍シテ逮捕セントシタルモ、犯人等カ手榴彈ヲ豊富ニ所持セル爲警官ノ犠牲大ナルヘキヲ虞リ、包圍態勢ノ盡持久戰ニ入り數回武器ヲ拋棄シテ任意出頭ヲ勸告シタルモ應セ

ス。遂ニ八月二十二日午前五時半暴風雨中ニ威嚇發砲ヲ試ミツツ檢舉ヲ  
決行セル處、多少抵抗<sup>ハ</sup>後<sup>ニ</sup>齎ニ各自手榴彈ヲ自己ノ脚下ニ投付ケ自殺ヲ  
遂ケタリ。十二名ノ中二名ハ八月十八日ノ包圍後隊ヲ脱シテ下山セルヲ  
以テ之ヲ逮捕シ一名ハ手榴彈自殺ノ際爆風ニ投ケ倒サレテ人事不省ニ陷  
リ、覺醒後逃走ヲ企テタルモ之ヲ逮捕シタリ。

十三、右三名ノ外愛宕山ノ山籠ニ加ハラサリシ右ノ一派ノ首領株ナル摺建  
一甫、須山秀吉、宮崎清吉ヲ逮捕シ、之等ノ者ヲ取調ヘノ結果此ノ暗殺  
團ハ摺建一甫カ陸軍省軍務課ノ囑託ナリシ門前ヨリ畠中少佐、田島少佐、  
白木少佐等ノ軍人ト相識リ、屢々軍務課ヲ訪問シテ宮中ノ重臣ノ行動ニ  
關スル情報ヲ得ツツアリシ事實判明セリ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月五日於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者 町村金五

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同日於同所

立會人 瀧積重 殿



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良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ  
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